DL-Lite with Temporalized Concepts, Rigid Axioms and Roles

A. Artale¹, R. Kontchakov², V. Ryzhikov¹, and M. Zakharyaschev²

¹ KRDB Research Centre, Free University of Bozen-Bolzano ² School of Comp. Science and Inf. Sys., Birkbeck College, London

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Background: complexity of temporal ALC

When we add temporal dimension to DL we may want



temporal concepts

rigid concepts

The same applies to *roles* and *axioms*

	concepts		roles		axioms				
	rigid	temp.	rigid	temp.	rigid	temp.			
undec. [GKWZ:03]	_	yes	yes	_	yes	_			
2ExpTime [BGL:08]	-	yes	yes	-	-	yes			
ExpSpace [GKWZ:03]	-	yes	_	yes*	-	yes			
ExpTime [S:93]	_	yes	_	yes*	yes	_			
*									

* but we cannot restrict their interpretation by the language

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• We are looking for a *decidable* Temporal DL (TDL) with

	concepts		rc	oles	axioms	
	rigid	temp.	rigid	temp.	rigid	temp.
undec.	—	yes	yes	-	yes	-

- Reason: TDL with such specifications will be in tight correspondence with Temporal Conceptual Models (ER, UML, etc.)
- Known decidable TDL weakens the temporal dimension of [GKWZ:03] from \mathcal{LTL} to **S5**. It is 2ExpTime-complete [ALT:07]
- In our work we weaken the DL dimension of [GKWZ:03] from *ALC* to *DL-Lite*

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Results

In this work we consider an extension of

with:

• Temporal Concepts:

 \diamond on concepts and $\mathcal U$ on concepts

- Rigid Roles;
- Rigid Axioms.

Our complexity (completeness) results are



The DL-Lite $_{bool}^{\mathcal{N}}$ language informally



Note: we use the shortcut $\exists R$ instead of $\geq 1 R$ Note: DL-Lite^N_{core} captures conceptual modelling diagrams without complete operator for hierarchies

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The DL-Lite^N_{bool} Language formally

 $DL-Lite_{bool}^{\mathcal{N}}$ is a language over object names a, b, \ldots , concept names A, \ldots , role names P, \ldots :

• TBox assertions: $C_1 \sqsubseteq C_2$, with:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C & \longrightarrow & B & | & \neg C & | & C_1 \sqcap C_2 \\ B & \longrightarrow & A & | & \ge n R & | \ \bot \\ R & \longrightarrow & P & | & P^- \end{array}$$

• ABox assertions/Database facts:

A(a), P(a, b), with a, b objects.

• Satisfiability problem is NP-complete [ACKZ:09]

Note: $DL-Lite_{core}^{\mathcal{N}}$ permits only TBox assertions of the kind $B_1 \sqsubseteq B_2$ and $B_1 \sqsubseteq \neg B_2$. The satisfiability problem is NLOGSPACE-complete

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The Syntax of TDL-Lite^{\mathcal{U}}_{bool}

The TDL-Lite \mathcal{U}_{bool} language:

- $C ::= B | \neg C | C_1 \sqcap C_2 | \diamond C, | C_1 \mathcal{U} C_2$
- $B ::= \bot | A | \ge n R,$
- $R \quad ::= \quad P \quad | \quad P^- \quad | \quad \mathbf{G} \quad | \quad \mathbf{G}^-,$

where G denotes rigid roles.

- TBox assertions: $C_1 \sqsubseteq C_2$,
- ABox assertions/Database facts:

 $\bigcirc^{n}B(a), \bigcirc^{n}R(a,b), \Box B(a) \text{ and } \Box R(a,b),$

where \bigcirc^n denotes the sequence of $n \ge 0$ next-time operators. Note: $TDL-Lite_{bool}^{\diamondsuit}$ is a fragment of $TDL-Lite_{bool}^{\mathcal{U}}$ where only $\diamondsuit C$ subconcepts allowed

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Semantics of TDL-Lite^{\mathcal{U}}_{bool}

A TDL-Lite<sup>$$\mathcal{U}bool interpretation \mathcal{I} is a function over \mathbb{N}
$$\mathcal{I}(n) = \left(\Delta^{\mathcal{I}}, a^{\mathcal{I}}, \dots, A^{\mathcal{I}(n)}, \dots, P^{\mathcal{I}(n)}, \dots, G^{\mathcal{I}(n)}, \dots\right),$$$$</sup>

where:

- Objects, a, are rigid and the UNA is enforced;
- Rigid roles are time-invariant:

$$G^{\mathcal{I}(t_1)} = G^{\mathcal{I}(t_2)}, \;\; orall t_1, t_2 \in \mathbb{N}$$

• The \mathcal{U} (and \diamondsuit) has an *irreflexive* semantics:

$$(C_1 \ \mathcal{U} \ C_2)^{\mathcal{I}(n)} = \{ a \in \Delta^{\mathcal{I}} \mid \exists k > n \text{ s.t. } a \in C_2^{\mathcal{I}(k)} \text{ and}$$

for all $i : n < i < k$ it holds $a \in C_1^{\mathcal{I}(i)} \}$

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TBox and ABox assertions are interpreted along the following satisfaction relation:

 $\mathcal{I} \models C \sqsubseteq D \quad \text{iff} \quad C^{\mathcal{I}(n)} \subseteq D^{\mathcal{I}(n)}, \text{ for all } n \ge 0,$ $\mathcal{I} \models \bigcirc^{n} B(a) \quad \text{iff} \quad a^{\mathcal{I}} \in B^{\mathcal{I}(n)},$ $\mathcal{I} \models \square B(a) \quad \text{iff} \quad a^{\mathcal{I}} \in B^{\mathcal{I}(n)}, \text{ for all } n > 0,$ $\mathcal{I} \models \bigcirc^{n} R(a, b) \quad \text{iff} \quad (a^{\mathcal{I}}, b^{\mathcal{I}}) \in R^{\mathcal{I}(n)},$ $\mathcal{I} \models \square R(a, b) \quad \text{iff} \quad (a^{\mathcal{I}}, b^{\mathcal{I}}) \in R^{\mathcal{I}(n)}, \text{ for all } n > 0.$

Note: TBox assertions are interpreted globally, i.e., they are rigid!

$TDL-Lite_{bool}^{U}$ – Temporal Conceptual Modelling Example

Manager \sqsubseteq Employee



 $\begin{array}{rl} & \mbox{Global Entities} \\ & \mbox{Employee} & \equiv & \Box \mbox{Employee} \\ & \mbox{Global Relations} \\ & \mbox{Global Entities} + & \mbox{Global Roles} \end{array}$

Dynamic Entities AreaManager ⊑ ◇TopManager

Note: we cannot express *temporary entities* since we do not have *past-time* operators: Manager $\sqsubseteq \Diamond \neg$ Manager $\sqcup \Diamond_{past} \neg$ Manager

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In *TDL-Lite*^{\mathcal{U}_{bool}} there is an interaction between the two component logics, *DL-Lite*^{\mathcal{N}_{bool}} and \mathcal{LTL} .

$\mathcal{K} = \{\exists R(a)\} \cup \{\exists R \sqsubseteq \Diamond \exists R, \Diamond \exists R^- \sqsubseteq \bot\}$

Therefore we cannot do reasoning by checking satisfiability separately in the component logics.

We need to develop satisfiability checking procedure!

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Upper bounds for $\mathit{TDL}{-}\mathit{Lite}^{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathit{bool}}$ through quasimodels



- We show that a *TDL-Lite^U_{bool}* KB is satisfiable iff there exists a *quasimodel* for it "exponentially long" in the *LTL* dimension and "polynomially wide" in the *DL-Lite^N_{bool}* dimension
- For *TDL-Lite*[◊]_{bool} the quasimodel is "polynomially long" in the *LTL* dimension and "polynomially wide" in the *DL-Lite*^N_{bool} dimension

TDL-Lite is NP-hard: reduction from 3-colorability



 $\mathcal{K} = \{ O \sqsubseteq \Diamond A \sqcap \Diamond B \sqcap \Diamond C \sqcap \Diamond D, \\ A \sqsubseteq \Box X_1, X_1 \sqsubseteq \Box X_2, X_2 \sqsubseteq \Box X_3, \\ X_3 \sqsubseteq \Box Y, \\ Y \sqsubseteq \neg A \sqcap \neg B \sqcap \neg C \sqcap \neg D, \\ A \sqsubseteq \neg B, B \sqsubseteq \neg C, B \sqsubseteq \neg D \\ C \sqsubseteq \neg D, C \sqsubseteq \neg A, \\ O(a) \}$

The graph G is 3-colorable iff \mathcal{K} is satisfiable



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Conclusions & future work

We investigated languages which are useful to capture temporal data models (ER, UML, etc.)

Our results are the complexity of reasoning in these languages:



Interesting directions of future work

• Adding *past-time* operators to *TDL-Lite*^{*U*}_{bool} to capture *Temporary* Entities, Relations and Attributes:

 $E \sqsubseteq \Diamond_{\mathsf{F}} \neg E \sqcup \Diamond_{\mathsf{P}} \neg E$

- Restricting *TDL-Lite^U_{bool}* and *TDL-Lite^S_{bool}* to Core does not make them computationally easier. Weaken temporal dimension from *LTL* to simpler models of time, **S5**?
- Extention of *DL-Lite^N_{core}* with ◇ and operators (instead of *U*) in NP?